THE WIND WINDS AND WINDS THE WAR TO WELL THE WALL THE WAL

ROSSEL--FERRE--BOURGEOIS.

The Execution of the Three Condemned Communists.

How They Heard Their Sentences and How They Met Their Fate.

Last Moments on Earth-Calm and Resolute Conduct of the Prisoners.

Rossel's Warning to His Coun-

trymen.

PERRE'S LAST LETTERS.

PARIS, Nov. 28, 1871. On Sunday the dossiers of these prisoners were turned by the Commission des Graces to the Minisof Justice; to-day three of those condemned to ath have been executed. Bourgeous was a serant in the Forty-fifth regiment of the line. He erted, joined the insurgents, and also struck his perior officer; for these crimes he was condemned o death by the second Conseil de Guerre. He had layed no prominent part on the stage of life, and public opinion has not been affected by ther his antecedents or his sentence. Ferre, on the contrary, had so outraged the laws of soiety that his condemnation to death was a source of general satisfaction. With respect to Rossel, ver, there were many incidents connected hich excited the sympathy of the public. His detation of the enemies of his country was the priry cause of his downfall, consummated by, perps, over-personal vanity and self-consciousness ation to carry into execution the death sentences as been kept so profoundly secret that Paris is for the moment stunned by the announcement that there is normanists have this morning explated their rimes on the plateau at Satory without due notice

MY LAST MEETING WITH ROSSEL.

The last time that I saw Rossel, when he was yet free man, was at the War Office, where he had ist sent in his resignation as Délégué à la Guerre. then told me that he was summoned to give an planation of his conduct, and I felt a presentint that his days were numbered. On several revious occasions I had seen him, on all f which he had offered me facilities and protection which, while Minister of War der the Commune, he had the power to grant. rersonally I found him gentiemanly and unassum-ng in his manners. I regretted, and told him so,

the usual inquiry as to their exact age, place of birth, &c. On Saturday Ferre, who, when not blone, still maintained his air of bravado, inquired of Abbe Follet, the prison chapiain, "if executions ever took place on Sunday?" On being answered in his ceil, No. 8, worked hard at his literary labors Anxious to complete his military legacy, "Reoranxiety until. Worn out by fatigue, he was forced to throw himself on his bed, exhausted. At four o'clock this morning Bourgeois, who has been confined in the Prison des Chantiers, was brought thence to the Malson he Justice, where the other prisoners have been confined. "I know what I am wanted for." he

confined. "I know what I am wanted for," he baid; "give me a cigar." His request was compiled with and he was confined in a cell at the Maison de Justice in order to accompany the other prisoners to the place of execution. He ate a good breakist and drank copionsiy. M. Albert Joly, Rossel's advocate, undertook to convey the fatal tidings to his thent. When he entered the cell of the condemned the ex-Delegue à la Guerre still slept soundly. lossel was awakened with difficulty. On seeing his ricend at his bedside he exclaimed, "It is then for this mortang !"

"Alas, yes, mon amt !!"

The director of the prison was present.

Rossel asked to be Left alone for a few minutes.

He was informed that his request could not be complied with. He rose and dressed himself in a gray morning suit, over which he put on a brown paietot. He embraced his advocate, who was prepriv affected, saving, as he did so, "Pray for me; pardon me for having given you so sad a case."

M. Passa, the venerable Protestant pastor, entered the cell, and, with the condemned man, prayed at the side of the bed on which Rossel had awakened for the last time. The two threw thempelves into caca other's arms, and held each other rosely embraced, while the advocate withdrew, leaving the doomed Christian to the performance of his great last dutes. Rossel asked for the Communion. "I expected that vou would, my son," and the two communicated. Then, under the impression of the feeling which took possession of him, he wrote, under the eyes of the pastor, the following Lefter To His Garandsottler:

To Miss Isalekla, Campfell."

Nor, 28, 1871.

wrote, under the eyes of the pastor, the following LEFTER TO HIS GRANDMOTHER:—

TO MRS. ISABELLA CAMPELL:—
Adden, codmother: I love thee!

We have just communicated—M. Passa and I—and God has bisseed that communion. I can say that it is the first lime that I communicate, and I am tell of gratitude towards besus Christ for having left us that token.

Tily LITTLE LISE. ROSSEL'S LAST LETTER TO HIS PARENTS AND HIS

ROSSEL'S LAST LETTER TO HIS PARENIS AND ENTERS.

Then Rossel addresses to his father, to his mother and to his sisters the following letter:—

Adjeut 28th November, 1871, 5:30 A. M. My well-beloved father, my well-beloved mother, my dear Bella, my dear Samb—Adleut Adleut, my well-beloved, or rather ou record. I hank you for all the love with which you have surrounded me even to the last moment. I ask pardon for not having more and better loved, and for having caused you so much pain. I am firm and of good courage. I emprace you—I emorace you with all my heart. Your child, ROSSEL.

These letters written, it was a quarter past six. Rossel entreats M. Joly to re-enter, and makes him it down again at his side. All three, with hands interlaced, sit close together, united as it were mingled. "Now that I have finished with the things of heaven let us occupy ourselves with earth foring the few moments which remain;" and he recommended his family to his friends. "Let them remain some time ignorant of my death. My father would go mad. My poor mother! Surround them with precautions for at least eight days. It is my sister who is to become the prop (se garçon) of the house. As for my poor Sarah, my dear pastor, she was my god-haughter—be her godfather. M. Passa." The two briends wept. "What children you are! Do not weep, I am happy. Oh, I am happy in Jesus Christ?" Then he alloited his gifts. To the little doughter of M. Joly he offered a little box of chocolate; to the son of M. Passa his case of mathematical instruments. Suddenly Rossel quits them, resumes his place before his fabre and, after having withly written, he hands to the person to whom it is addressed the following letter, which is a political sestament.

PHIS LETTER HE ACCOMPANIED WITH THIS COMMEN-TARY:

I have presided at the court martial, and I am judged; I are condemned, and I am condemned; judge not and ye

The letter, of which the Gaulots publishes a fac-My DEAR M. Passa I charge you, if ever the party which have supported should atlain power, and if it should threaten

he adversaries with its vengeance, to make use of this letter to tell them that at my last hour I carnestly ask those who have the honor to defend liberty not to avenge its victims; that would be unworthy of liberty, and of us who are dead. L. ROSSEL

FERRE'S LAST MORNING ON BARTH.

Ferre, on learning that he was to be executed, bounded from his bed. The Abbi Foliet entered the cell, saying, "My son, will you hear the last consolations of religion?"

"Yes, but there is no hurry; let me dreas," replied

Perre.

He then lighted a cigar and dressed himself with mere than usual care. Determined to act with bravado to the last ne ofered cigars to the turnkeys. The nervous twitchings of the facial muscles, however, gave evidence of internal anguish. Rossel and Ferré, unlike Bourgeois, who was breakfasting aubstantially, contented themselves with small cups

and Ferré, unlike Bourgeois, who was breakfasting substantially, contented themselves with small cups of strong black coffee.

MOBNING OF THE EXECUTION.

Cold gray streaks of light gave signs of davbreak. In front of the prison was a squadron of cavalry. There were but few sight-seers in the street, so secret had been kept the determination to carry the entence into execution. The police had but little dimenty in keeping the curious back. The clook struck six and three military ambulance carriages were near the prison. One of them was brought to the prison door.

under command of Colonel Merlin, formed two long lines, reaching from nearly the commencement of the plain to the butts, at the foot of which were placed three wooden pickets at about twenty-five paces from each other. Opposite to the first was stationed a firing party composed of four sergeants, four corporals and four privates of the engineers; in front of the second was a similarly constituted peloson of the Forty-fifth regiment, while a detachment of the Fifty-first regiment, opposite to the third, was detailed to execute Ferre. The drummers of the engineers were stationed further to the left.

left.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS
was announced by the drums beating "Aux Champs." The carriages advanced to the centre of the square formed by the troops. The prisoners alight and accompanied as they left the prison, reach the fatal pickets. The drums still beat until the condemned have taken their position in root of the firing parties. Then ensues a solemn silence; the Gremers

READ TO THE CONDEMNED THEIR SENTENCE. BEAD TO THE CONDEMNED THEIR SENTENCE.
Rossel listens with attention, calmly takes up his
paletot, throws it, together with his hat, from him,
and rubs his hands as if saddering from cold, and
requests to be allowed to give the order to fire; but
in his manner there is not the slightest estentation.
He objects to having his eyes blindtoided; but, persuaded by the Protestant pastor, he at length consents. Bourgeois does not appear to hear his
sentence read. Ferré places himself in a theatrical
attitude and continued to smoke his cigar. The
Commissaire Central, a Commissisaire de Police and
an officer of the Elat Civil are in attendance to take
note of the deaths.

render the Commune, to had the power to grant.

Ferronally I found him gentlemanly and usasam, big in his manners. I regretted, and told him so, lo see a soldier of the regular army commanding the Communists, and pointed out to him the one person his position. He replied that he had make gere of his position actors coining the Communic, and I believe that at the time be was really united.

And I believe that at the time he was really united by the possibility of th his parents and sister, he implored his friends not to abandon them in their grief. He thanked the director of the prison for his kindness, and empraced him. No one will blame the director for haiving wept, for all who had come into contact with Rossel liked him. Even the turnkeys were anxious to shake hands with him. If Rossel, as a soldier, merited death, surely there should be some more sovere punishment for those who assassinated the hostages. If death is the worst of criminals, years a second of the worst of criminals, wrote two letters—the first to his sister, who, you may remember, was a constant attendant at his trial and has since been unremitting in her attentions to her condemned brother. He, despised by all, whose very appearance was repugnant, and whose death is the source of general satisfaction, had at any rate one who loved him. Ferre wro e to her:—

her:—
MY DEAR SISTER—I am about to die. To you I wish to consecrate the moment I have yet to live. It is understood that you will not make any religious ceremony, for I die as I have lived, fathfuit to my materialst opinions. You will be very unhappy all; for me, my suffering is ended. I am not be pitted. Do not weep for me. The second letter was addressed to the Minister of

Monseur Le Ministrus—In a few moments I shall be dead, then neither longer exists any reason for keeping my father on board the positives, nor my brother, who has become made and is still desired in a military hospital. I hepe that you will restore them to my aster, who alone can allord them the care which they need.

In Paris last evening there was no outward sign of disturbance, but the government had taken us nearly of the contract of the authorities to maintain order with a strong hand should increase confidence, but on the contrary a general feeling of mistrust is apparent.

VIRGINA.

The James River the Kanawha Canal-Petition to the General Assembly to Instigute Measures to Have This Important Work Completed.

RICHMOND Vs. Dec 12 1871 Governor Walker to-day transmitted to the Legis-lature a memorial of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, together with a letter from Colonel Robert W. Hughes in recommendation of it. The company ask an extension of its charter, and that ample powers be conferred upon a commission to be selected by the General Assembly to transfer the rights of property and franchise of the company either to the United States government or to private parties in such a manner and on such conditions as

vill secure the early completion of the canal.

There is no way by which the now almost valueless interest in this company owned by the State can be rendered valuable or the objects sought to be accomplished by the investment realized except by the completion of the work already begun. But the condition of the State and the provisions of her constitution alike forbid any attempt in this behalf on her part. Ald must be obtained in this behalf on her part. Ald must be obtained eisewhere, and this cannot be secured except by a surrender on the part of the State of her interest therein. The vast benefits which would accrue to the States of Virginia and West Virginia from the completion of this great water line are almost incalculable, and, to secure them, they would be amply justified, not only in renewing the charter, but in donating the investment already made.

The plan proposed in the memorial, of placing this property in the hands of a commissioner, to be disposed of upon such terms and conditions as will insure its early completion, and with suitable reservation and guarantees as to its future use and management under all the circumstances, is cordially commended by the Governor.

A SNEAK ENSNARED.

At a late hour on Monday night one of the sneak thieves who have been extensively operating in Hoboken was trapped by Chief Donovan, of the Hobo-ken police, as the former was entering the terryhouse sen police, as the former was entering the ferryhouse en route for New York. The captive gave his name as Edward Pitzgerald, and confessed that he and a companion had merely waited outside the house that had been robbed and carried away two overcoats for a third "pal," who had stolen them. The house was soon found to be that of Hermann Gadewill, on River Terrace. Yesterday the prisoner was committed for trial by Recorder Bohnstedt.

L'INTERNATIONALE.

The Committee and the Commissioners of Police.

GONE TO THE GOVERNOR.

What They Intend to Do-The Morning and Evening Visit-The Stumbling Block-Oor nunists on the Crisis-Morale of the Men-Scenes in the Sanctum of Police Author-

ity-Banks on the Business-An International on the Woman Question-The Great Panages for All Evils-No Surrender.

The prompt and decisive action of the committee the International Society deputed to wait upon the Police Commissioners vesterday in reference ntemplated parade, was characteristic of the determined spirit of the organization. Muddled as the members of the Board had conclusively proved themselves to be upon the subject of public sions, it was generally supposed that a little sober ion would have convinced them of

THE SAD AND OUTRAGEOUS BLUNDER that their giaring error in refusing to permit a harmless demonstration would have been remedied with the best possible grace. Failing, however, to recognize the wholesome truism that "it is never too late to mend," the sage Commissioners continued to present the same front that had reviously marked their miserable policy. To those who really appreciate the situation it is very plain that the members of the International Society have as clear a right to parade as any other organi-zation in the country. This question of public processions will doubtless form an important subject of debate in the forthcoming Legislature, and arguments will probably be brought forward to prohibit all street exhibitions, except those directly appertaining to the country and its historical associations; but so long as one class is allowed the privilege of blockading the public thoroughfares, to the detriment of heavily-taxed shopkeepers, fair play suggests that

NO INVIDIOUS OR NARROW-MINDED DISTINCTION should be made. Without at all discussing a matter which has already been thoroughly ventilated, the filmsy excuse urged by the Police Board for preventing the demonstration on Sunday is about as shallow and nonsensical as could be imagined. By their own stubbornness they are forcing into notoriety an organization which, had it been allowed the usual privileges, would certainly not have elicited such public sympathy and endorsement as it has done; for the at-tempted repression of its unobtrusive display has created more general interest in its welfare than a

intention to prevent them is a question that will undevotedly create a great deal of discussion. Meanwhile

OPPOSITION PRODUCES STRENGTH, and the Internationals are just in their element while the sensation lasts. The committee appointed to wait on the Board yeaterlay, in order to obtain a final answer, showed a very determined spirit, and were not at all dismayed by the gravity and midifferent tone of the Commissioners. The stallwart chairman of the delegation was evidently prepared for any answer that might issue from the Commissioners, who in the absence of the Mayor—who was ill, they said—were non-committal in their replies. Altogether the interview between the police authorities and the internationals was SPICY AND INTERESTING.

The committee that had been selected at the meeting held at 100 Frince street on Monday night, first called at Police Headquarters yesterday morning at ten o'clock to see the Commissioners about the parade for Sunday next. They found Commissioners Manietre, Barr and Bosworth, explained to these gentlemen the object of the visit, and said the International Society of Workingmen had postponed the parade intended on Sunday last in consequence of the order issued by the police; but the society feeling agrieved by this determination, as they were under the impression the internationals were entitled to the same privilege as other similar combinations of men, resoived at the late meeting of the Federal Council to send

A Committee to THE Commissioners to ask them to revoke the arbitrary order and give them permission to have the procession on Sunday next. This parade, they explained, contained in itself nothing offensive to any class of the community, but was simply a memorial funeral procession to express sympathy with some of their brethren, who had suffered in Paris during the recent disturbances in that city. They told the Commissioners that in the event of a resusal from them the committee had instructions to proceed to Albany to consult with the Governor in relation to the matter. DESPITE THE ANTAGONISTIC FEELING

to them the same rights granted to other bodies of tollzens it was the intention of the internationals to parade

DESPITE THE ANTAGONISTIC FERLING of the police. In the matter of Sunday they claimed the right belonged to them as clizzons to select the day most convenient to the great majority of workmen, and that day was most certainly the Sabbain. There was no religious sentiment attached to the selection of that one day of the week; it was simply a thing of convenience, and was never meant in any sense of the subject to be an insult to the prejudices or beliefs of any other portion of the people. Religion is a topic which has been entirely banished from the councils of the Internationalists, and, unless, perhaps, in the remote future, they never intend to meddie with it. Neither at Lausanne, Berne nor Geneva, where the great international gatherings of the society had been heid, did the subject of religious worship become engrafted on the tenets or principies of the order, and the American branch had no intention of taking up the subject at this time. They were merely citizens of a certain estate, who wished to commemorate a great event in the conviction the right belonged to them as Americans to do so after their own society, and they were under the conviction the right belonged to them as Americans to do so after their own manner. Mr. Manierre, in the absence of President Smith, after a lengthy conference with the other gentlemen of the Board, informed the committee that no action could be decided upon until after a full meeting of the entire Police Commission, and that such session could not take place just then. He intimated to the committee that of folice would receive them, and then they could present their views and receive the fullest attention of all the Commissioners. The commistee then retired and reactived to see the Commissioners again before taking any more decided gens in the matter.

On leaving the building Mr. Banks, who was the chairman of the commistice, was met by an attache of this paper,

"We do, and we trust that public opinion, re-nected by the press, will have awakened his judg-ment to a sense of wrong done to the International

"Then if you meet with no decisive answer at four o'clock you propose going to Albany !"
"By the very next train."
"And If you should not succeed in gaining the
permission of the Governor to parade next Sunda

permission of the Governor to parade heavy what then?"
"Woy, we will not go out, that's ait,"
"You will give up the idea altogether?"
"Au, by no means. We are a class of people."

are accustomed to taking things in the rough and moulding out of the solid, uncouth mass objects of use and art. By skilled and patient workmanship we produce marvels of perseverance, and it is not likely that men of such character and training would yield what they consider an important principle at the first or even the second rebuilt."

"Then you intend to return to the attack?"

"Aye, again and again. If we fail to get the sanction and prolection of the authoryties for our parade next Sunday we shall endeavor to go out on the sunday following, and if we do not succeed then we shall try to do so on the Sunday following that, and so on until we accomplish our end."

"Then you irrevocably adhere to Sunday?"

"We can't help ourselves. There is no other day on which the men can turn out, and we must suit ourselves to circumstances."

"You had a very large meeting on Monday night, I understand?"

"We had, but we shall have larger ones before we

"You had a very large meeting on Monday night, I understand?"
"We had; but we shall have larger ones before we have finished with this trouble."
"There will be no trouble, I hope."
"I trust not. We don't want to make any. Such things are entirely opposed to the spirit of our constitution, and that we intend to adhere to most rigidly."
From Mr. Banks the reporter went to the head-quarters of the International, at 100 Prince street. In the restaurast beneath the society hall he met a prominent member of the order, who was regaing his Communist stomach with some substantial refreshments.

prominent member of the order, who was regaing his Communist stomach with some substantial refreshments.

This gentleman looked upon the action of the police in preventing the parade on Sunday last as an outrage on common becanot, and a violation of the laws that govern all bodies of men in every community. He said:—"For my own part I do not care whether the police give us permission or not, I would parade without it, and when they arrested me I would he in prison until I rotted, to see the principles I hold to be inalicable rights windicated before the world. This move on the part of those men has done us no injury; on the contrary, we shall derive a great deal of benefit from it. The people are now with us, we have enlisted their moral support, and that is more to us, in my opinion, than any public procession we could inaugurate. When the subject of the procession was first started the idea to be expressed by it was purely and only a demonstration of sentiment, but now that we have been denied the liberty of other citizens—for we are all cluzens mind you—a great principle is involved and you may rest assured we will not give up the fight. The great mass of the people did not at inst understand the object of our combination, but to-day they do, thanks to

THE GREAT POWER OF THE PRESS and the blunders of the Police Commissioners who invoked its censure. Principle is the foundation and bulwark of this mighty organization, and while we adhere to those now laid down for us we cannot go wrong."

"And why not? Do they not toll with us? Are

we ashere to those now laid down for us we cannot go wrong."

"I see you have invited all the workingwomen to associate with you in the parade."

"And why not? Do they not toll with us? Are they not subject to the same injustice that we groun under? Are they not a portion of the vast laboring engine of every country, and why should we, who must become the leaders of the time, deny them the very rights we are now lighting for all over the civilized globe. Besides, the woman question is the topic of the hour, and we recognize in it an element that is destined to become a powerful wing in the government of States in the future, and it is our duty, looking forward as we do to the time to come, to place them as soon as possible in their true position, side by side with man. Why, sir, we should not have

not have

AN INCH OF GROUND

beneath our feet to rest upon before thinking men.
If we did not boidly grasp this question. We admit
them to our society and into our councils. We are
glad to encourage their sections and loster feeling
among them; then by what right should we deny
them the privilege to waik beside us in the streets
If they felt so inclined on any day that we parade?
Pursuant to agreement the Police Commissioners
assembled in the Board room shortly before four
o'clock. The committee from the International
Society, of Mr. Theodore Banks, chairman; Messra.
Nicholson, E. Francois Miliot and A. Flamand, assembled in the anteroom and were subsequently introduced by Mr. George Straus. There were in attendance Messra. Smith, Earr, Bosworth and Maunierre.

Mr. BANKS briefly explained the object of the com

Mr. Banks briefly explained the object of the committee in waiting on the Board. He desired to know what course the Commissioners intended to pursue. A resolution, he said, had been appointed to see Governor Hodman in reference to the action of the police.

Mr. Sairh said that inasmuch as the Mayor, who was a memoer of the Board, was absent and who had intimated his desire to be present on the occasion, no action could be taken.

Mr. Boswoarn observed that the Mayor had expressed a desire to be present, but he was in and could not attend.

Mr. Banks—We've waited on the Mayor a half a dozen times and could not possibly find him. dozen times and could not possibly find nim.

Mr. Smith remarked that the Mayor was sick and

could not attend.

Ar. BANES-Well, sir, we would like to get an

AIR. BARES—Well, Sir, we would like to get an answer how.

Mr. Southi—You cannot get an answer.

Mr. Bosworri—But you can make any explanation you may desire.

AIR. BARES—We are simply an organization of workingment and we want to parade, as we have a perfect right to do. Should we get a negative answer now we shall go direct to Albary to wait upon the Governor. But it require the presence of the Mayor at the time this prombitory order was mader. Mr. Satta replied that the Mayor had expressed his desire to be present, but was detained on ac-

Mt. Manniers then remarked that perhaps they would like to rothe for consultation, whereupon Mr. Banks and the other members of the delegation left the room. After a brief absence the committee returned and Mr. Banks stated that, according to the instructions received from the organization, they had decided to go to the Governor of the State of the Commissioners could not give their answer.

Air. Banks—Very well, sir. We will go to Albany to-night.

Mr. Manniere—But the Board is willing to hear anything you have got to present.

Mr. Banks said that so far the press had sustained the action of the organization, the members of which believed inat an outrage had been committed on the workingmen. The Police Commissioners had permitted armed men of a regiment to parade on the ground where they were. The organization was one formed in the interests of workingmen, its objects were of a peac-able character and its motive was truth and justice. Its members considered that the workingmen had a right to parade the streets, and especially on Fifth avenue. He would ask whether a decided answer could not now be given? Mr. Swirn repiled in the negative and the delega-

Mr. SMITH repiled in the negative and the delega-tion withdrew, with the intention of taking THE FIRST TRAIN TO ALBANY.

The bearing of Mr. Banks and the other members of the committee throughout the interview was very maniy and straightforward. They evidently anticipated the reply of the Commissioners and lost no time in parleying on the situation. What the Governor is going to do about it will be known to-day.

Not an Internationalist. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In your report of the Internationalis's in last San day's HERALD I am reported as saying to your re-porter "that my sympathies were thoroughly with the Internationals, and that I would join them the first opportunity." Your reporter has seriously mistaken what I said. I thoroughly disapprove mistaken what I said. I thoroughly disapprove of any interference on the part of the authorities with their parade as contrary to the apirit of republican institutions, and stated that, if Governor Hofman was consistent, he should extend to their the same rights and crivileges as he did to the Orangemen on the 12th of July. But on the other hand, though expressing myself strongly in favor of co-operation among the laboring classes in the great struggle arising between capital and labor, I cannot synutathse with or join men claiming to be atheists, as appears from the statement of the leaders.

D. P. CONYNGHAM.

TWO EOYS DROWNED NEAR SOUTH NOR-

SOUTH NORWALK, COND., Dec. 11, 1871. Two boys, named John and Robert McMahon, aged respectively fifteen and thirteen years, and calldren of Mr. Henry McMahon, while on their way to school this morning took it into their heads to visit Keeler's pond and try the ice, which was, as they thought, of sufficient thickness to bear them. It was about eight o'clock, and not far from the school-house, and they thought to have a haif hour of splendid skating before to have a half hour of splendid skating before school went in. With headlong dispositions characteristic of too many boys, we fear, they ran upon the ice without first ascertaining whether or not it was safe. The morning was cold and sharp, and the ice cracked by reason of their weight, yet they kept on. A new moments later both had broken through the ice, and soon after were discovered struggling in the water at some distance from the bank. Their shouts for and were heard by another schoolboy, who, on coming up, was too much frightened to render assistance. He shouted, however, and finally two men heard the cries and came to the spot, but too late to save, the boys who had gone down for the last time, and all that could be done was to fish their lifeless bodies out, which was successfully done under difficulties, owing to the broken condition of the ice and its thinness. The point is distant from South Norwalk Centre about one mile, and is situated on the old road from that city to the town of Darien. The parents are almost distracted, and the casualty has caused the intensest excitement, and is the theme of much comment to-day in the neighborhood where the

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

DECEMBER 13. 1865—O'Donovan Rossa sentenced to imprisonment for life.

2864—General Sherman's forces took Fort McAllister, near Savannah, Ga., by Storm,

1862—Battle of Fredericksburg: General Burnside's army defeated, with great loss, by Lee's forces. 1645-The great Catholic Council at Treat com-

State Dissipated.

Washington, Dec. 9, 1871.
Perhaps there is no subject which the people of
New York so little understand as the relative influence, personal relations and comparative rectitude their two Senators in Congress.

Nearly all the republican papers of New York are cut up on this question, and it is impossible to get from them the right or wrong of the issue. All that the people know is that the force, dignity and example of our great State are thrown away upon a series of gutter squabbles, beginning in the increst motives of childish jealousy, unchristian ambition and reckless rapacity on the subject of spoils and

New York has less influence in the Senate than Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or Maine, or Vermont, or any of the large Western States. Its two Senators reside in the same block of houses, and yet they sustain no personal relations with each other, never extending the hand or nodding when they meet on the streets. Each of them is attended when off public duty by a set of low-lived runners, parasites and scamps, and two assassins mutually laying in wait for each other could not enact a more contemplible part than these two well-bred, educated, and, in some sense, eminent men. Some explanation is needed on this matter, and I venture to give it according to the best ad-

THE TWO FACTIONS. Inside politicians describe the war now being waged as the Morgan and Fenton war, substituting for Conkling's name that of his senior, the ex-Governor. Morgan and Fenton are both "jockeys"that is, masters of the tricks of politics and unreliable as to their relations to other politicians when anything can be made by throwing old friends or combinations aside and taking up new ones.

CONKLING CONSIDERED. Retween these two old hands Senator Conkling stands in the position of a brilliant amateur, that is, no politician in the cool, gambler's sense of moving men and things about with secrecy, deliberate forethought and indifferent conscientiousness. Conkling has all the aspiration to be this sort of a politician but he does not possess the proper temperament, he is too fond of having his will and his way instantly and expressing himself as he chooses to feel, often indicating by his behavior and expression that any one, however worthy of conciliation, is a botner, and he, therefore, occupies the anomalous place as a New York Senator, of a man without a party or a faction behind him, but temporarily supported by the Morgan party, who wish to claim him as their Senator and do their work through him. If Conkling has a faction of any sort is is what might be called the political Sopnomore's, unwordly, ideal, ardent young fellows like Andrew White and many of the better country editors in the interior of New York, These respectabilities are good at voting times; but they have no influence in State legislatures or with that class of organizations which set in motion the sequences which put men in the Senate. Of Conkling, considered without regard to the present scrimmage, the best judgment here is that he is the finest gentleman in appearance, breeding, chivalric (not to say feudal) tone and eloquence, that New York has had since William H. Seward. Before the curtain Conkling always makes a striking figure and sometimes a spiendid one. He is a master of one quality to a greater degree than anybody since John Randolph, and that is what Fenton has named it in one of his soft sentences—"the fatal gift of sarcasm, almost as dangerous as the gift of beauty." Conkling's sarcasm is not like John Randolph's—the snrill, lean cynicism of a superior spirit; it is a compound of personal vanity, spirit, hate and contempt; and it is never directed at anybody but a personal or prospective enemy. It therefore fails to reach the highest level even of its own quality, and it obtains from the motive of the utterer no added importance. Terrible and, as many thought, mean instances of this sort of sarcasm was levelled at Charles Sumner

this sort of sarcasm was leveiled at Charles Summer some months ago, in a series of speeches studiously intended to would, and apparently without any other purpose. Conkling, Edmonds and Carpenter at that time made a little junto and resolved to be spatter Summer every time ne got up, and it was supposed that in this way they might drive him off his favorite committee on account of placing him out of terms of communication, and making it a mortification to sit socially with any of them. Neither of the three, although keen speakers, could say so much to give pain as Conkling, nor so little as to do Mr. Summor any real injury.

Conkling's Sarcasm.

Some time later, when the question of the two reporters who refused to tell how they came by the light soint Treaty was before the Senate, Senator Wilson entrapped Conkling into a little bit of snarp talk. Conkling had desired to have these reporters sent to fall when in the committee room, but he was not desirous of provoking the hostility of the newspapers, and he had the resolution offered by somebody else. Henry Wilson suddenly got up and exposed him by asking if the said resolution was not in Conkling's own handwriting. At his the unbottled temper of Conkling came forth, and for a few minutes no made a speech which might be styled very pretty in its venom and intensity, accompanied with good natural acting and a fine flow of words, and in the very height of the speech be discovered the obsoxions paper to which the chaps in custody belonged, when he gave it a kiek with his joot, and in that instant, as Mr. Ben Poore remarked, "there was the condensed scorn and contempt of a thousand years." However, we live in an age that can read about these things without particularly admiring a man so much out of control and self-restraint as to do and say them.

Why FENTON REFUSED TO SPEAE TO CONKLING.

sand years." However, we live in an age that can read about these things without particularly admiring a man so much out of control and self-restraint as to do and say them.

WHY FENTON REFUSED TO SPEAR TO CONKLING. The immediate cause of the cessation of all communication between Conkling and Fenton was a speech made by the former in executive session. He must have been a hard man and have said hard things to whom Fenton will not speak. Fenton has the sublimest impudence in the United States in this respect. Not without resentment and even vindictiveness, he will never permit himself to be placed hors de combal, so that he cannot sometimes, when it is necessary to do so, resume ordinary social relations. The speech which made Fenton feel that not even sordid motives would permit him to exchange saintations with Conkling referred to the matter of Thomas Murphy's appointment to the Collectorship. Fenton had made a speech in the Senate against Murphy, guarded in terms, and had got an exchange slot from Conkling far more bitter. In executive session the question of Murphy's confirmation came up again, and Fenton stated the points about the straw hat contracts, the Olott letters, &c., and he urged that the man against whom such things were said should not have the highest office in the federal patronage. Conkling replied with unusual, but easy acrimony, that such things had been said of Mr. Murphy, that such things had been said of Mr. Murphy, that such things had been said of Mr. Murphy, that such things had been said of mr. The such things had been said of the things in the means the hold in the federal patronage. The money consideration while Governor; the money of the Tammany Ring, and that he has grown rich upon such infamous processes; but, of course, I do not believe this." As the discussion grew more animated Conkling is said to have told an anecdote illustrative of Fenton, which, probably, exceeded for Indecency any personal illustration over made in the Senate we know the fenton arrived at the eminence of

giving away a few offices and their salaries and stealings.

As I have said above, Conking is a gentleman apart from this mean-spirited talent for saying bitter things on personal occasions exceeding the bounds of propriety and doing no good to one's own peace of mind. Oonking has the parts and appearances of a higher type of a man than Fenton. He and his iriends feel certain of his return to the Sonate, but it has been hinted that the two old jockers, Fenton and Morgan, may unite their forces, throw him out and return Morgan in his piace. Coukling is on easy terms at the White House, and, as it appears more and more probable that he will keep the inside with Grant, the crew of State politicians are falling in behind him. One of his weaknesses is an indisposition to associate with his equals in spirit and ambition; he has already fallen into that baneful fashion of politicians, wishing to have creatures and listeners rather tean associates.

RIEMENTS OF POWER IN PENTON.

To return to Senator Fenton. As a scientific politician simply he probably never had a peer in New

Tort. Frinciples, these, the facentives of hones, the indignations, belief in this people as a discriminating constitutory, or any conviction of the short term of life due to a mere manager, do not he has seen it, and belief. He regards the word as he has seen it, and belief, the regards the word as he has seen it, and belief. He regards the word as he has seen it, and belief, the regards the word and he has seen it, and belief, the regards of the belief of the belief of the belief of the district of an eliment of the control of the control

to morrow.

HAMILTON FISH'S INPLUENCE.

It may be asked, what is the relative relation of Hamilton Fish to the three men who have been described? As the period of Fish's official life draws to a close better public opinion here has come around to think him one of the best meaning and most effective State Mulsters we have had, his stands a head and shoulders above either of the persons named. He has learning without cunning pleasure in official hie without raparious passion for it; abundant fortune and perfect family surroundings; an enlarged love of country, in which his own state forms no inconsiderable part, and his manners and those of his family have unintentionally fascinated all who have met them. He has been had in emergency, equal to occasions of out-

his own State forms no inconsiderable part, and als manners and those of his family have unintentionally fascinated all who have meet them. He has been bold in emergency, equal to occasions of outbreak and it is undernable that in the row with Summer he took the fangs from the head of that ronowned and imperious subjugator of his contemporaries. The Catacaxy quarrel has had the same result. Refusing to let the Senator from Massachusetts do all the thinking for the State Department, Mr. Fish has carried out to the fullest extent his own propositions, and the State of New York ought to be proud of him. His retirement to private his is his carness wish, and the movement among Senators to detain him is entirely shoutaneous and very nearly without political example.

Green, Wis Relation to State Politics.

Mr. Fish remarked, not long ago, that there existed no more reason why the republican party in New York should be divided than why the city of New York should be divided than why the city of New York should be. The best politicians ascribe the division to the singular attitude of Horace Greeley, considered not as an editor, but, of his own seeking, as a politician. Fenton resolved, when he came to the senate, that Mr. Greeley should be induced to make war upon the Morgan faction, so as a folitician. Fenton resolved, when he came to the senate, that Mr. Greeley should be induced to make war upon the Morgan for the whole patronage of the State. The Morgan or Murphy faction resolved that Greeley should be tantalized into a fight, in order to break up his Greetey's) innuence.

Fenton made his carolinal mistake when he supported Mr. Grinnel for the collectorship. It had been suggested to him that he urge the claims of General John Rawings, of Illinois, because the appointment of Rawins would give him a standing influence with the President, and with Rawins' help be could control lail the other offices in New York, and the Collectorship also, to a great degree. Fenton thought about the matter for some while, and, findin

and the Morganites incite Greeky because they want to neutralize him altogether with the administration.

Colligoror artiflet.

General Arthur, the new Collector of the Port of New York, is said by good judges here to be a man of capacity and to have suggested the best things that were done by Collector Murphy. While it was Murphy who more immediately suggested Arthur's appointment as his successor, it is known that Governor Morgan had previously pressed Arthur's claims upon Murphy.

The position of General Jones among the executive officers of New York is singular. The President himself, to whom Jones had been recommended for Marshal and whom Grant remembered for good brigade service in the South, made the appointment in order to stave off the enemies of the late Postmaster Kelly. Grant had sent in Kelly's nomination, when Kelly's chemics appeared in lorce and said they would take any man in preference. Senator Fenton gave this nomination neither support nor objection. Fenton's interest in his proleges ceases and becomes a little worse than cold when they exhibit any ability to run themselves independently of him.

The REMEDY.

Thus it stands, much worse than during Buchanan's administration, with New York's positions, dignities and station before the world are compromised by two or three hunary leaders and their camp-followers. Nothiny will be accomplished by the turning out of either the Fenton side or the Morgan side. They ought all to go out together by an uprising similar to that which swept out the late Tammany Hail. Neither of the three men represent the State. Conkling uses his graces and abilities to wreak spite and personal scorn upon his fellow in manners and tone, could be picked from the House delegation of New York State—either Dwight Townsend, Renry Slocum, William L. Marcy and Slas Wright, truty Senators of Ne

The City Sanitary Inspector reports an alarmine ncrease of smalipox since Saturday. Twelve cases were reported in the twenty-four nours ending a noon yesterday, against thirteen for the previous